



RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAILEY
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
Year Ended 31st December, 1967

Public Health Department,
The Grange,
Southover,
LEWES,
Sussex.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1967

Chairman: Surgeon Rear-Admiral
R. W. Mussen C.B., C.B.E.

Mrs. D. E. Anness	Mr. J. G. Heriot
Mr. G. A. Averill	Mr. M. L. Hinde
Mrs. J. Cumberlege	Major P.W.M. Lancaster
Mrs. A. E. Debenham	Mr. R. H. Lohar
Major H. L. Edwards	Mr. A. R. Peters
Mr. R. S. Elphick	Mr. A. N. C. Price
Mr. H. W. Greatrex M.M.	Mrs. M. B. Page

Chairman of the Planning Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
The Grange,
Southover,
Lewes.

Telephone No. Lewes 4282

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

G. Kent, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

C. W. Mann, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:-

G. A. Price, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D. J. Hamer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. A. Welch, A.R.S.H.

Meat Inspector:-

R. A. Smart

Pupil Public Health Inspector:-

P. A. Dallaway

Rodent Operator:-

R. Hatherley

Office Staff:-

Miss Lade
Miss Alexander (from 11th August, 1967)
Miss Bonwick (from 1st August, 1967)

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To the Chairman and Members of the Chailey Housing and Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Chailey Rural District for 1967.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

Some 406 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of these 364 were measles. Of the remaining cases, 12 were scarlet fever, 15 were whooping cough and six were food poisoning. Following the results of trials of measles vaccine in various parts of the country, the Minister of Health has accepted in principle a recommendation by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against measles should be offered to all children who have not been protected either by previous immunisation or by an attack of the natural disease. The Joint Committee has also recommended that vaccination against measles should be by means of one dose of live attenuated measles virus vaccine given routinely in the second year of life or to susceptible children up to school leaving age who have neither been immunised nor had natural measles. I hope that from now on there will be a decreasing number of notifications of this disease and that measles will join poliomyelitis and diphtheria as uncommon diseases. Four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.

The recent application to build a new cement works at Southerham in place of the existing plant illustrates the vulnerability of environmental health to industrial practices. A very high chimney of some 400 feet will certainly minimise any nuisance from dust and there should be no nuisance from smell as there is with the existing works. However, these comments are based on a proposed output of 1,000 tons of cement per day. Before a final decision is ultimately made by the responsible authority following the inquiry, consideration should be given to ensuring that if the scheme is allowed to proceed, the public will be adequately protected against the consequences of a possible increase in output in the future. There may be no thought at present of such an increase but as with sewage works designed with a certain capacity, nuisances tend to occur once the plant becomes overloaded.

The year has seen a dramatic increase in the number of council houses built. A total of 122 was achieved compared with 43 in 1966. This enabled many very deserving cases for rehousing to be dealt with. If this rate of building could be maintained, the waiting lists would soon diminish. The housing situation, however, remains very difficult as it is throughout S.E. England. 351 private houses were built in 1967 compared with 367 in 1966. In addition a further 39 houses were modernised by the use of improvement grants and equipped with essential amenities.

The year under review has been comparatively quiet as regards activities by the gypsies. During the early part of the year, determined police action finally compelled gypsies to leave the sites they were occupying on Ditchling Common. A small site was approved on the borders of the district for two families but the provision of

a larger site by the East Sussex County Council is still awaited. The intention of the County Council is now to have several small sites rather than one large one. Progress towards this end continues to be painfully slow. The Council rehoused a further gypsy family during the year. There are now three such families in council houses and they all appear to have settled down satisfactorily.

I should like to stress once again the part that the general public can play in helping the work of the public health department particularly in relation to food hygiene. Your officials can only do a certain amount. If the public will insist on higher standards they will ultimately get them. Complaints about unhygienic practices such as the handling of cooked food by hand, the serving of meals with dirty or chipped crockery and dirty cutlery and the lack of proper toilet facilities should be made to the health department. Complaints to the management at the time are also very effective.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Kent and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	64,216
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1967)	28,290
Population (1931 census)	16,167
Population (1951 census)	20,715
Population (1961 census)	23,475
Net increase of population during year	860
Number of inhabited houses 1931	3,154
Number of inhabited houses 1951	6,205
Number of inhabited houses 1961	7,945
Number of inhabited houses 1966	10,245
Rateable Value (1st April, 1967)	£1,349,582
Product of a penny rate 1967-68	£5,396

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>CHAILEY</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>	
1. <u>Births & Birth Rates</u>			
Live births	398		
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	14.1	17.2	
* Corrected birth rate	18.5		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.3		
Still births	6		
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	14.8	14.8	
Total live and still births			
	Male	Female	Total
Live births			
Legitimate	197	176	373
Illegitimate	11	14	25
	<hr/>		
Totals:	208	190	398
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	Male	Female	Total
Still births			
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>		
	2	4	6
	<hr/> <hr/>		
2. <u>Deaths & Death Rates</u>			
Deaths	436		
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.4	11.2	
* Corrected death rate	8.3		

Infant deaths
(deaths under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	1	5

	<u>CHAILEY</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.6	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.4	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.5	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.5	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.3	25.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	-	
Number of deaths	-	170
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	0.20

* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.31 to the crude birth rate of 14.1, the adjusted rate becomes 18.5 which is above the rate for England and Wales at 17.2. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.54 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 8.3. This is lower than the rate of 11.2 for England and Wales.

POPULATION

The population of the Rural District of Chailey for the last ten years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1958	21,040	248	360	11.8	13.8	17.1	10.8
1959	21,350	273	343	12.8	15.0	16.1	9.8
1960	21,630	270	401	12.5	14.6	18.5	11.5
1961	22,870	327	384	14.3	15.0	16.8	11.9
1962	23,500	331	416	14.1	14.8	17.7	12.2
1963	24,020	338	428	14.1	17.6	17.8	10.7
1964	25,120	375	430	14.9	18.7	17.1	10.3
1965	25,600	389	463	15.2	19.0	18.1	9.8
1966	27,430	347	487	12.7	16.6	17.7	9.0
1967	28,290	398	436	14.1	18.5	15.4	8.3

The population shows an increase of 860 over the figure of 27,430 for 1966. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in the Chailey Rural District during 1967. The last case of maternal mortality in the District occurred in 1949, since when 5,391 births have taken place.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Five infant deaths occurred during 1967. This gives an infant mortality rate of 12.6. However, in small populations too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1967 was 14.1 per 1,000 population. This is above the yearly average for the district and represents 398 live births. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.31 the adjusted rate becomes 18.5 which is higher than the rate for England and Wales at 17.2.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1967 was 15.4 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate is 8.3 which is below the figure of 11.2 for England and Wales. The average age at death of Chailey residents was 73.4 years.

Highest age at death was 100 years

Lowest age at death was 2 days

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths
(1) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	191	43.8
(Coronary disease accounted for)	98	22.5
(2) Cancer (all sites)	65	14.9
(Cancer of lung or bronchus accounted for)	16	3.7

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action was taken during the year under Section 47 of the above Act which gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilitic	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disease	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Stomach	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	2
Lung Bronchus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uterus													
Other Malignant and	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	4
Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	7
Leukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleukaemia	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vascular lesions	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	16
of Nervous System	F	54	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	13	37
Coronary Disease	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	20	21
Angina	F	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	34
Hypertension with	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heart Disease	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Heart	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	14
Disease	F	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	46
Other Circulatory	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3
Disease	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
Pneumonia	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	15
Bronchitis	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Other Diseases of	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Respiratory System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
and Duodenum	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nephritis and	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephrosis	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital	M	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malformations	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks										
		All Ages	4 Weeks	& Under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over	
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	13	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	
	F	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
All other Accidents	M	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	190	2	2	-	3	2	3	2	10	26	56	84	
	F	246	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	6	15	44	172	

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Facilities of the Local Authority

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Chailey also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes and the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford.

One Chief Public Health Inspector with four Public Health Inspectors, a whole time Meat Inspector and a Pupil Public Health Inspector carried out duties in the Rural District during the year.

2. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. Ambulance

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council and is covered from the Lewes depot. Cases from Ditchling and Wivelsfield are transported by the service stationed at Haywards Heath, and those from South Heighton, Peacehaven, Tarring Neville, Piddinghoe and Telscombe, by the service stationed at Newhaven.

Both infectious and non-infectious cases are conveyed in the same ambulances and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case.

The East Sussex County Council provides facilities for the transport of tuberculosis patients.

4. Nursing in the Home

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Associations.

5. Hospitals

The two hospitals in the area are Chailey Heritage (Craft School and Hospital) and Pouchlands Hospital. The former is a 'long-stay' hospital for physically handicapped children who are admitted from all parts of the British Isles and the latter is largely devoted to the care of the chronic sick. Hospitals dealing with acute cases and Specialist Services are available in Lewes, Brighton and Cuckfield. The Management Committees involved are the Brighton and Lewes Group and the Mid-Sussex Group and both are in the area of the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

6. Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available during 1967 for residents of the district:-

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Tuesday afternoon 2-4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in every month 2.30 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Monday morning and every Friday all day	East Sussex County Council
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st and 3rd Thursday in the month 10a.m. -12.30p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesday 6 p.m. (As necessary)	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Chailey & Hamsey Infant Welfare Centre, Parish Room, CHAILEY.	4th Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Peacehaven Infant Welfare Centre, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	1st & 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Plumpton Infant Welfare Centre, Village Hall, PLUMPTON.	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Barcombe Weighing Centre, Parish Hall, BARCOMBE.	3rd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ditchling Weighing Centre, Village Hall, DITCHLING.	2nd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Newick Weighing Centre, Village Hall, NEWICK.	1st Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ringmer Weighing Centre, Parish Room, RINGMER.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Wivelsfield Weighing Centre, Reading Room, WIVELSFIELD.	1st Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

7. Provision for dealing with the needs of the Mentally Disordered

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the East Sussex County Council makes provision for dealing with the needs of the mentally disordered. The provision of care in psychiatric hospitals is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Statutory Water Authorities serving the area are the:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company
Brighton County Borough Council

Water is abstracted for public supply from deep wells at Balsdean, Offham, Norton, Falmer, Ditchling and from the River Ouse through an intake above Barcombe Mills. This new water abstraction scheme was brought into use during the year.

The water supplied to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity though some complaints were received that water from Barcombe was unpalatable. This was due partly to a high rate of chlorination and the Water Company have experienced difficulty from time to time in the treatment of the River Water. The matter had been investigated by the Water Research Association who confirmed that the musty earthy nature of the water occasionally experienced is due to actinomycetes which are always present in soil. The Water Company carried out full scale trials using activated carbon to overcome the problem and regular mains flushing was also carried out. The number of complaints was tending to decrease towards the end of the year.

Details of analyses of samples of water taken in the district are as follows:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company

(a) From various points in the supply area:

Bacteriological and Coliform	13 All Satisfactory
Chemical Samples	3 All Satisfactory

(b) From treated water at Poverty Bottom, Offham Pumping Station and Barcombe Pumping Station:

	<u>Poverty Bottom</u>	<u>Offham</u>	<u>Barcombe</u>
Bacteriological and Coliform Samples	7	13	13
Chemical Samples	1	2	25
Fluoridation of water supply	- Nil		
Natural Fluoride	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.		

In each case the chemical samples taken were reported as representing a moderately hard water of excellent organic purity and low salinity which was attractive in appearance.

Similarly all the bacteriological samples were satisfactory. The reports stated that the bacteriological condition was excellent and the water as sampled was pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply.

Brighton Corporation

The main areas served by Brighton Corporation Water Department are Falmer and Telscombe principally from the sources at Falmer, Balsdean and Southover Pumping Stations.

Details of samples taken from these sources are as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of coliform in 100 ml. or less	No. showing presence of faecal coli in 100 ml.	No. showing coliform absent from 100 ml.
<u>Balsdean P.S.</u>				
Raw	50	10	8	40
Chlorinated	294	0	0	294
<u>Falmer</u>				
Raw	50	4	2	46
Chlorinated	296	0	0	296
<u>Southover</u>				
Raw	-	-	-	-
Chlorinated	545	1	0	544

Chemical samples are taken every two months from each source and found to be satisfactory. Fluoride (f) content is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Details of water supplied to dwellings in the district are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Public Main</u>	<u>Private Supply</u>
Barcombe	485	1
Beddingham	70	55
Chailey	741	1
Ditchling	651	-
East Chiltington	127	2
Falmer	79	-
Glynde	58	29
Hamsey	285	1
Iford	13	65
Kingston	278	-
Newick	617	2
Peacehaven	3,097	-
Piddinghoe	96	-
Plumpton	444	-
Ringmer	1,239	-
Rodmell	133	-
St. Anne Without	25	-
St. John Without	30	-
Southease	20	-
South Highton	201	-
South Malling Without	42	11
Streat	65	-
Tarring Neville	18	-
Telscombe Cliffs & East Saltdean	2,161	-
West Firle	93	50
Westmeston	98	-
Wivelsfield	375	-

All houses supplied from public mains are supplied direct to the houses but the private supplies include a number of private wells.

The work of laying the public main to serve the Glynde, Beddingham and South Malling area is now complete and connections to the individual properties have been carried out in a number of instances. Most of the properties in the area had hitherto derived their water from private wells which sampling had shown to be polluted and in some cases grossly polluted.

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Newick - The Consulting Engineers have completed the survey work in respect of this scheme and it would appear that the developers will soon be in a position to make the necessary extension to the sewer to serve the Allington Road development proposals. The scheme has not yet been submitted to the Minister.

Ringmer - The scheme for the enlargement of the existing Sewage Disposal Works together with the provision of replacement sewers for the Broyle Lane area was submitted to the Minister during the year. This work is urgently required in order to deal with the rapid expansion of this parish. The Sewage Disposal Works and the sewers are heavily overloaded.

The work in connection with the stormwater disposal from the Housing Estate and the adjoining estates has been completed, the Bulldog sewer now having been completely reformed and reshaped. This has resulted in the elimination of stormwater flooding which has been a serious feature in latter years.

West Firle - Further investigation into the defects of the existing sewer has been carried on during the year. The Consulting Engineers are working on a scheme for the reconstruction of this Works. The proposals are likely to be complicated by reason of the proposed diversion of the main Lewes/Eastbourne road which should have a considerable effect on sewer levels.

Wivelsfield - Further delay has occurred during the year to prevent commencement of works on the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works. It is, however, expected that work will commence during 1968.

Norton - There has been no further progress during the year on the proposed scheme to sewer Norton.

Falmer - Further delay has occurred during the year to prevent commencement of this scheme but it is certain that work will commence during 1968.

Barcombe - A scheme was prepared during the year for the sewerage of the Mount Pleasant area and it is expected that work will commence in 1968.

Glynde - Further work in connection with the proposed sewage scheme for Glynde has been carried out.

Sludge Disposal

The problem of sludge disposal has been discussed with the Officers of the Borough of Lewes and it seems likely now that progress may be made towards a joint sludge disposal scheme.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council continue to operate their fortnightly collection of house refuse. More than 50% is kerbside collection and with increasing density of housing and the demand for improved standards of living, the system can only be justified on economic grounds.

During the year the Council decided to introduce the paper sack system at their new estate at Peacehaven and the first of these were installed at the end of the year. It is too early yet to determine economics or practicability of this system.

Disposal of refuse in conjunction with the Borough of Lewes continues.

4. LITTER CAMPAIGN

The free service offered by the Council for the removal of large objects and bulky litter has again been well used and a total of 671 collections were made during the year.

A number of abandoned cars were collected and in some instances where the owner was known a charge of £2 0s. 0d. was made.

When gypsies vacated the Ditchling Common in the early part of the year it was necessary for the Council to carry out considerable work in clearing some 20-30 car bodies and other scrap metal.

5. DUSTBINS

The dustbin hire scheme continues to provide a useful service. At the end of the year the number of dustbins on hire reached 2,285. 45 paper sack holders had also been issued at the end of the year.

6. CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

During the year 3,275 cesspools or tanks were emptied amounting to 6,393 full loads. The charges for this service amount to less than one third the actual cost. Despite the fact of the continuous extension of sewers throughout the district the demand for the service has remained fairly constant. The figures for this year do, however, show a decrease on the previous year. The disposal of cesspool contents gives increasing cause for concern.

7. NUISANCES

The majority of nuisances brought to the attention of the Council were dealt with informally and in most instances abatement of the nuisance was secured by these means. Only in three instances was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

The principle nuisances dealt with were in the following categories:-

Overflowing Cesspools	10
Defective Drainage	7
Obstruction or flooding from ditches	2
Pollution of watercourse	1
Smell Nuisance	1
Air Pollution	1
Cellulose Spraying	1
Housing Defects	4
Bulk Refuse Containers	1

8. HOUSING

To date a total of 748 have been improved with the aid of grant and the reservoir of houses in the district requiring the standard amenities has thus reduced very considerably. As would be expected, therefore, the impetus of the early years of the Improvement Grant Scheme has not been maintained. During the year, however, thirty-five Discretionary Grant applications and two Standard Grant applications were approved; two more than in 1966.

The Council actively pursued a policy during the year of rehousing people from houses which were the subject of Housing Act action and this greatly facilitated the dealing with a further nineteen houses and the nine houses which were demolished.

The total number of Category 5 (unfit) houses in the district is now only about fifty though there are approximately a further one hundred and fifty Category 3A and 3B houses which if not improved could deteriorate to Category 5 over the next few years. There are no common lodging houses in the district but houses let in multiple occupation came to notice from time to time.

A number of informal notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied to individual unfit houses.

New development carried out in the district during the year was:-

Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Private Dwellings	145	198	199
Council Dwellings	8	-	83
Remainder of District:-			
Private Dwellings	223	169	152
Council Dwellings (including 28 dwellings for old people)	26	43	39
	<u>402</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>473</u>

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total	
Approved to Decr. 1954	7	25	6	38	
Completed 1954	5	25	7	37	
Approved 1955	26	56	18	100	
Completed 1955	8	35	16	59	
Approved 1956	9	60	17	86	
Completed 1956	13	59	11	83	
Approved 1957	9	48	20	77	
Completed 1957	8	50	9	67	
Approved 1958	2	22	13	37	
Completed 1958	10	25	16	51	
Approved 1959	35	28	19	82	
Completed 1959	16	23	4	43	
Approved 1960	14	21	32	67	
Completed 1960	24	26	19	69	
Approved 1961 Discretionary	2	17	16	35	) 49
Standard	-	7	7	14)
Completed 1961 Discretionary	5	22	29	56	) 61
Standard	-	-	5	5)
Approved 1962 Discretionary	25	5	15	45	) 58
Standard	7	2	4	13)
Completed 1962 Discretionary	9	6	11	26	) 35
Standard	2	2	5	9)
Approved 1963 Discretionary	27	4	7	38	) 52
Standard	7	1	6	14)
Completed 1963 Discretionary	21	7	11	39	) 59
Standard	11	-	9	20)
Approved 1964 Discretionary	22	13	9	44	) 49
Standard	-	-	5	5)
Completed 1964 Discretionary	36	11	9	56	) 66
Standard	3	1	6	10)
Approved 1965 Discretionary	16	18	11	45	) 51
Standard	1	-	5	6)
Completed 1965 Discretionary	14	13	6	33	) 36
Standard	1	-	2	3)
Approved 1966 Discretionary	11	8	9	28	) 37
Standard	-	1	8	9)
Completed 1966 Discretionary	17	10	11	38	) 42
Standard	-	-	4	4)
Approved 1967 Discretionary	10	17	8	35	) 37
Standard	-	-	2	2)
Completed 1967 Discretionary	10	10	15	35	) 39
Standard	1	-	3	4)

10. HOUSING ACT 1957

Total number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under Public Health Act and Housing Act.....752

Number of Notices served under Section 9 of Housing Act 1957.....Informal..... 21
Statutory..... 0

Number of dwellings demolished..... 7

Number of Notices served under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957..... 19

Number of dwellings reconditioned with Improvement Grants... 39

Applications, Rent Act 1957.....Notices served..... 0
Notices cancelled... 0

11. TRANSPORT

The Council's fleet of vehicles comprises:-

7 Refuse collection vehicles
5 Cesspool emptying tanks
2 6 cwt. vans
2 6 cwt. trucks

1 G.P. tipper lorry
1 Mini pick up truck
1 30 cwt. truck
1 Land Rover
1 Ferguson Tractor
1 30 cwt. van loading trailer

All vehicles are maintained at the Council Depot at Southover and are garaged at Southover or Eastgate Garage. The lease of the Eastgate Garage, however, expires early in 1968 and it will be necessary to construct a new depot at the Lewes Borough Industrial Estate during the coming year.

12. MEAT INSPECTION

A total of 62,060 animals were slaughtered in the district during the year, a slight decrease from the previous year. An increase in the slaughter of cattle, calves and sheep was offset by a decrease in the number of pigs slaughtered.

Animal movement restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture during the recent serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease affected the slaughtering trade during the last quarter of the year and in particular the pre-Christmas period.

Careful watch was kept on animals admitted to both slaughterhouses under licence and in particular for animals admitted as casualties during the period of the outbreak. Fortunately the disease was controlled to the original infected areas and no suspicious cases had to be referred to the Animal Health Department for investigation.

Further legislation was introduced during the year primarily to reduce the risk of the build up of infections within the slaughterhouse and lairages. These were to control the maximum period of time allowed for animals to remain in the lairage prior to slaughter; the cleanliness of the lairage and the prohibition of the use of unsterilised wiping cloths so beloved by slaughterhouse personnel.

Some difficulties were experienced in persuading the traders to change over to the water spraying of carcasses as advised by the Ministry and it was agreed to permit for a temporary period the use of disposable paper towels, whilst tests of the bacteriological quality of the carcasses were carried out.

It should be pointed out that slaughtermen whilst acknowledging the need for compliance with Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, regarding the wearing of suitable protective clothing, using hygienic and sterilized equipment etc. are critical of the lack of concern about the filthy condition of some animals presented for slaughter and dressing. In particular lambs scouring from the affects of fresh grass are sent to the slaughterhouses with legs and hindquarters befouled and contamination of the carcase inevitably occurs during the process of dressing. To expect this to be counteracted by the sole use of a water spray is taxing the ingenuity of the slaughtermen too far.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that when the spraying of carcasses becomes compulsory or alternatively the use of wiping cloths, paper towels and brushes is completely prohibited serious thought will be given to only admitting animals for slaughter which are in a reasonably clean condition.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No.killed.....	6,440	443	2,149	18,755	34,273	-
No.inspected.....	6,440	443	2,149	18,755	34,273	-
<u>All Diseases except T.B.</u>						
<u>and Cysticerci. Whole</u>						
<u>carcasses and organs</u>						
<u>condemned.....</u>	3	7	11	9	93	-
<u>Carcases of which some part</u>						
<u>or organ was condemned.....</u>	3,027	240	39	1,957	4,904	-
<u>Percentage of the number</u>						
<u>inspected affected with</u>						
<u>disease other than T.B.</u>						
<u>and Cysticerci.....</u>	47.5%	55.8%	2.4%	10.5%	14.5%	-
<u>T.B. only whole carcasses &</u>						
<u>organs condemned.....</u>						
	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Carcases of which some part</u>						
<u>or organ was condemned.....</u>	12	-	-	-	91	-
<u>Percentage of the number</u>						
<u>inspected affected with</u>						
<u>T.B.....</u>						
	.19%	-	-	-	.21%	-
<u>Cysticercosis Whole</u>						
<u>carcase condemned.....</u>						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcases of which some</u>						
<u>part or organ was condemned</u>	120=1.9%	6=1.4%	-	-	-	-
<u>Carcases submitted to</u>						
<u>treatment by refrigeration</u>	12= .18%	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Certified as unfit for human consumption:-

Cattle other than Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Chronic Arthritis and poor physical condition	1
	Pyæmia	1
	Extensive bruising and Oedema	1
<u>Part Carcases:</u>	Arthritis	2
	Abscesses	3
	Bruising	3
	Oedema	1
	Peritonitis	4
Heads & Tongue	Tuberculosis	3
	Neoplasm	1
	Actinomycosis & Actinobacillosis	51
	Abscesses	3
	Oedema and bruising	4
<u>Offal:</u>		
Lungs	Tuberculosis	9
	Actinobacillosis	1
	Abscesses	41
	Emphysema	4
	Pleurisy	393
	Pneumonia	11
	Parasitic	31
Livers	Abscesses and peritonitis	278
Liver & Part Livers	Fascioliasis	2914
Hearts	Abscesses	18
	Epicarditis	9
Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	1
	Nephritis	7
Kidney Knobs	Abscesses	14
	Fatty Necrosis	9

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	66
Hearts	50
Diaphragms	12
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	12

Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>		Oedema and emaciation	2
		Pyæmia	1
		Septicaemia	1
		Septic Arthritis	1
		Septic Mastitis	1
		Septic Pleurisy and Peritonitis	1
<u>Part Carcases:</u>		Abscesses	5
		Arthritis	3
		Bruising and injury	3
Heads & Tongues		Actinomycosis & Actinobacillosis	3
		Bruising	1

Offal:

Lungs	Emphysema	1
	Hydatid Cysts	2
	Pleurisy	35
	Pneumonia	9
Livers	Abscesses & peritonitis	12
	Telangiectasis	18
	Hydatid Cysts	1
Liver & Part Livers	Fascioliasis	213
Hearts	Epicarditis	2
	Neoplasm	1
Kidneys	Nephritis	14
	Pyelo-nephritis	2
Kidney Knobs	Fatty Necrosis	10

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	6
Hearts	1

Calves

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Congestion	1
	Immaturity	1
	Jaundice	1
	Abnormal odour	1
	Moribund	1
	Pyæmia (Incl. Joint ill)	3
	Fever	1
	Septic injuries	1
	Uraemia	1

<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Arthritis	4
	Bruising	1
	Ringworm (head)	2

Offal:

Lungs	Abscesses	2
	Pneumonia	17
Livers	Abscesses	4
	Hepatitis	1
Hearts	Abscesses	1
	Epicarditis	1
Kidneys	Bruising	6
	Fibroplastic nephritis	25
Plucks	Abscesses	2
	Pleurisy & Peritonitis	1

Sheep

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Bacteraemia	1
	Oedema & emaciation	4
	Fever	1
	Septic pleurisy & peritonitis	1
	Septic injuries	1
	Septic metritis	1

<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Abscesses	6
	Arthritis	12
	Contamination	2
	Melanosis	1
	Peritonitis	5
	Septic Pleurisy	7
	Injury and bruising	10

Offal:

Lungs	Abscesses	6
	Melanosis	1
	Parasitic	8
	Pneumonia	27
	Pleurisy	54
Livers	Abscesses	1
Liver & Part Livers	Parasitic	1946
Plucks	Pleurisy & peritonitis	8
Kidneys	Petechiae	2
	Nephritis	5
	Bruising	2

PigsComplete carcase and offal:

Tuberculosis generalised	1
Acute swine erysipelas	4
Immaturity	1
Gross faecal contamination	1
Chronic arthritis and poor physical condition	14
Multiple abscesses	7
Multiple neoplasms	1
Moribund	1
Oedema and emaciation	4
Osteomyelitis	9
Pyaemia	13
Septic arthritis	2
Septic injuries	5
Septic pleurisy & peritonitis	22
Septic mastitis	1
Septic pneumonia	1
Septicaemia	3
Fever	3

Part carcasses:

Heads	Metaplasia	1
	Peritonitis	6
	Abscesses	133
	Arthritis	243
	Bruising and injury	50
	Septic pleurisy	30
	Oedema	3
	Neoplasms	2
	Tuberculosis	91
	Bacterial infection	50
	Abscesses	72

Offal:

Lungs	Pneumonia	3223
	Pleurisy	358
	Abscesses	2
Liver & Part Livers	Parasitic	979
Livers	Abscesses & peritonitis	12
	Hepatitis	2
Lungs and Hearts	Pleurisy & pericarditis	544
Hearts	Pericarditis	173
	Endocarditis	1
Plucks	Pleurisy & pericarditis	360
Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	61
	Nephritis	36

13. CARAVANS

There is one Council-owned site providing accommodation for 174 caravans and a number of private licensed sites in the district comprising:-

1	Site at Peacehaven	accommodating	70	caravans
1	" " Streat	" "	6	"
1	" " Chailey	" "	3	"
1	" " Chailey	" "	2	"
1	" " Barcombe	" "	2	"
28	" accommodating	.....	1	"

An application was approved during the year for a site at South for 200 holiday caravans. Work on the site is now well in hand and on completion will provide a first class site with all amenities in accordance with Ministry recommendations.

Early in the year gypsies voluntarily vacated the site on Ditchling Common leaving behind them considerable accumulations of filth, scrap metal and other litter. Negotiations are still proceeding with the County Council for the provision of a site for the gypsies. Three families have been given housing accommodation by the Council.

14. MILK AND DAIRIES

Routine sampling of untreated milk continued throughout the year from all producer retailers and for the second successive year there was no evidence of *Brucella Abortus* in any of the samples. Routine examinations was also carried out for the presence of antibiotics and in every case was found to be satisfactory.

15. PETROLEUM ACTS

A number of routine inspections were made of the licensed installations and of disused underground tanks.

16. FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 191 inspections of Food Premises were carried out during the year and although a number of contraventions were observed compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was secured by informal notice. No legal proceedings were necessary.

A number of complaints were received of food unfit for human consumption. These included:-

- Potatoes contaminated by rats
- Twelve chickens condemned for decomposition
- A dirty milk bottle
- Fruit drinks from vending machine containing a mould growth
- Quantity of food condemned because of breakdown of refrigeration equipment

The inspection of poultry processing establishments was carried out at known premises during the year as suggested by the Ministry of Health. Whilst it is apparent that inspection of these premises is necessary to improve hygienic handling of the dressed poultry, full implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations presents some difficulty as most of the premises are used for a few days each year during the pre-Christmas period to slaughter and pluck up to 5,000 turkeys.

Informal notices were served on a number of people selling staw-berries and cream from roadside stalls. In every case investigated the cream was not being sold in hermetically sealed containers and was usually in waxed cartons with either foil or waxed cardboard lids. The cream was produced at local farms and was not heat treated. These stalls usually have little or no cooling facilities and no washing facilities and the sale of cream under such conditions can constitute considerable risk.

The food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:-

	No.of premises	No.of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No.premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
General Grocers	25			
Post Office and Stores	16			
Bakers Shops	6			
Butchers	11			
Greengrocers	17			
Sweets & Confectionary	10			
Public Houses	23			
Cafes	19			
Clubs	3			
Chemists	4			
Dairies	4			
Egg Packing Station	1			
Fish Shops	4			
Hotel and Guest House	6			
Off Licence	4			
Racecourses	1			
Miscellaneous	76			
All premises comply with Regulation 16 and 19 relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks.				

17.. SUMMARY OF VISITS

House inspections under Housing Regulations..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Other inspections of houses not included above	..	..	..	..	..	559
Visits in connection with Nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Visits in connection with Meat Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	948
Visits to Dairies and Milk Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Visits re Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	..	2330
Visits to Food Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Houses where drains are tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	828
Samples taken for analysis:- Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Samples taken for analysis:- Water..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Samples taken for analysis:- Ice Cream..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Samples taken for analysis:- Effluent ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Samples taken for analysis:- Faeces ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits in connection with Water Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Visits to sewage Outfall Works and Sewers ..	..	..	..	..	..	944
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Rooms fumigated, disinfected - fleas, flies and insects..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits to Refuse Tips and in connection with Refuse Collection ..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Visits under Petroleum Acts..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Visits in connection with Salvage ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits under Factories' Act..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Miscellaneous Visits ..	..	..	..	..	..	639
Visits in connection with Clean Air Act..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	325
Visits in connection with Animal Boarding Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravan Sites etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Poultry Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Diseases of Animal (Waste Food)..	..	..	..	..	..	4

18. RODENT CONTROL

Visits for purpose of Survey	1388
Visits for purpose of Treatment	484
New Infestations found... .. .	216
Estimated number of Rats killed	1080
Estimated number of Mice killed	336
Infestations cleared	207
Infestations in course of treatment	265
Infestations of insects etc. treated	116

During the year the Council decided to abolish the small charge made to domestic premises for the treatment of rats.

19. CLEAN AIR ACT

Only two approvals were given under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for the installation of boiler plant rated at more than 55000 B.T.U.'s/hr.

A number of complaints were received of fumes from oil fired plants and in one instance at Hoath Down House, Peacehaven the East Sussex County Council agreed to adapt the plant to burn low sulphur content 35 secs. oil rather than increase the chimney height to the recommended level.

20. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table summarizes the work carried out by the Department in 1967:-

Class of premises	Number of Premises Registered during the Year	Total number of Registered Premises at the end of the Year
Offices	-	27
Retail Shops	6	67
Wholesale Shops	1	3
Catering Establishments	-	15
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	110
Retail Shops	197
Wholesale Departments	9
Catering Establishments	173
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL	489
Total Males	172
Total Females	317

21. FACTORIES ACT

Inspections:-

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.....	60	10	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (Excluding Out-worker's Premises)	15	-	-	-
	84	10	-	-

22. NEW AND RENEWED LICENCES ISSUED

To Store Petroleum	72
" " Carbide of Calcium . . .	1
" " Cellulose	4
" Slaughter Animals	15
" use premises as Slaughterhouses	2
" use premises as Knacker's Yard	1
For Moveable Dwellings	16
Animal Boarding Establishments .	9

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 406 cases of infectious disease were notified in the Chailey Rural District in 1967. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED	NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	364	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	-	-
Whooping Cough	15	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-
Dysentery	5	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Encephalitis (Post Infective)	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-
TOTAL	406	1	-

In 1966 the total of notifications received was 283. The increase to 406 this year was mainly due to the increase in measles notifications from 254 to 364. The increase in the number of measles notifications was to be expected, as measles epidemics usually occur in alternate years.

It is pleasing to report that no cases of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex County Council.

2. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-						TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 1963	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1967	186	135	7	3	6	2	339
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1967	-	88	152	13	196	183	632

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. In 1967 there were no deaths from diphtheria and only eight cases compared with three deaths and twenty-four cases in 1966. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high standard of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

3. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 1963	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1967	184	134	6	3	5	1	333
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1967	-	81	146	11	13	9	260

4. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1967:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 -15 years	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	5	6	1	-	136	132	27	307
Number Revaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18

During and since the recent outbreaks of smallpox a lot of confusion has been caused to the general population by the arguments for and against smallpox vaccination. The Ministry of Health have now issued a Memorandum on Vaccination against Smallpox. The salient features are as follows:-

A. Routine Primary Vaccination in Early Childhood

(1) Optimum Age - Routine primary vaccination is not now recommended in the first few weeks of life but should be done before the age of two years, preferably during the second year.

(2) Contra-indications -

- (a) exposure to infectious disease
- (b) septic skin conditions
- (c) infantile eczema or any other allergic condition - these are absolute contra-indications to routine primary vaccination
- (d) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (e) cortico-steroid treatment
- (f) failure to thrive

B. Routine Primary Vaccination at Later Ages

(1) Although at any age the risk of serious complications following vaccination is much smaller than the risk of death run by those exposed to smallpox while unvaccinated, primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood. But, if not performed in early childhood, primary vaccination at a later age may eventually become necessary e.g. when serving with the armed forces, as a condition of employment and before undertaking foreign travel.

(2) Contra-indications. Consideration must be given to:-

- (a) septic skin conditions
- (b) a history of or the presence of eczema
- (c) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (d) cortico-steroid treatment. It is not considered wise to vaccinate routinely patients who are receiving systemic cortico-steroid treatment.
- (e) early pregnancy. On general principles it is desirable to avoid the use of live vaccine during the first trimester of pregnancy.

C. Vaccination in the presence of Smallpox

The object is, by primary vaccination or revaccination as soon as possible after exposure or, at most, within three days, to enable the individual to gain immunity to smallpox within the normal incubation period of that disease. In the presence of suspected smallpox there are no absolute contra-indications to the immediate vaccination or revaccination of all close contacts.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1967 eight cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. One death due to pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. Of the cases notified, four pulmonary cases were transfers into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere, and four new cases were notified in the area during the year. Of the non-pulmonary cases recorded, one was a transfer into the district and one was a new case. Details are given in the following table, 'transfers in' being indicated by 't.i.'.

AGE PERIODS	1967 - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1 t.i.	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1 new	1 new	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	6	1	1	-	1	-	-

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Pulmonary	Males		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
71		9	64	6	150

Whereas at 31st December, 1966, the number of cases on the register was:-

77	8	58	6	149
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